MARBLE HILL. - - MISSOURI Everybody in the world depends

upon somebody else. The owner sometimes discovers that the mare makes the money go.

Some people were evidently born tired and some for the purpose of mak-

ing others tired. It's a bad thing for an employe when he begins to think the boss

couldn't get along without him. The genius who invented the hugging bug was doubtless inspired by a desire to give the old maids a chance.

Occasionally some amateur confidence man tries to beat Russell Sage, but the experts no longer waste time on the old gentleman.

Among the courteous customs of French military law is the practice of the prosecutor to accuse the defendant of lying during examination.

William Waldorf Astor has formally renounced all allegiance to the stars and stripes and sworn to stand firm forever beneath the British flag. America will doubtless recover from the blow in time, but the sufferings of England deserve our earnest sympathy. Benedict Arnold renounced allegiance to this country and in favor of England quite a number of years ago, so Mr. Astor is not particularly quick at doing good.

Kaiser Wilhelm avers that a collection of big navies would be the most effective peace conference the world has ever seen-that each power should have a navy so large that none of the other powers would dare to risk an attack upon so formidable an adversary. If the plans now being carried out for the strengthening of the American navy go through successfully, this country will be a decided factor in the kaisers' theory of universal peace.

There is a volume of suggestion in an exclamation of an old woman, given by a correspondent of the Boston Transcript, in the following paragraph: "This is the season when some effort is made to get the less fortunate classes out of the torrid and sordid slums and into God's open spaces. Upon one of these 'fresh air' excursions was an old woman who was given her first view of the ocean. She had had a pretty pinched time all her life, I guess, for as she looked over the great expanse of water she exclaimed, fervently, 'Well, thank God for something there's enough of!"

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani says the Hawallan islands are "in a state of practical anarchy," the government being in the hands of an oligarchy and the rights of the native Hawaiians not respected. The ex-queen is scarcely an impartial observer. Anarchy undoubtedly prevails in so far as her ex-highness is concerned, but other observers give a very different account of conditions on the Island. As to her own claims for pension, it is pleasant to know that Liliuokalani believes in the 'honorable intentions" of the United of the capital at Washington until they are carried out.

The government's disposition of the Spanish cruiser "Reina Mercedes" will form an interesting innovation. It has been decided not to sell her or to repair her for service, as she is not worth the expense it would involve, but to put her sufficiently in order to prevent further injury or decay, and then keep her permanently on public exhibition, as a memorial of the war, ' Hitherto such vessels as "Old Ironsides and the Hartford have been preserved, through sentiment and as reminders of our naval achievements, but now for the urst time a ship taken in battle is thus to be used. The circumstance will gratify our national pride in the prowess of our navy, but we are sure it will not cause exultation because of our antag-

onists' humiliation. The Honolulu authorities are con sidering the advisability of locating a cemetery in the crater of the Punchbowl, an extinct volcano. The only objection thus far offered is that if not used for a cemetery it might some day become available for an amusement resort and residence section, especially if an adequate water supply could be conveyed to so great a height. Says the Hawaiian Gazette: "Everything looks beautiful inside the crater. The klawe trees are growing well. These and other trees were planted there by the direction of the late King Kalakaua. The lantana flourishes, of course. The view in any and every direction from Punchbowl is well known to all for its charm. A walk from the city to the place would not be a trying undertaking, and the road is better than ever."

Gen. Maximo Gomez, who is about to leave Cuba for his native land of San Domingo, delivered an interesting speech to the Cubans and couched his remarks in the tone of good sense which seems to be the keynote to the ancient warrior's character. He says that it is calumny to accuse the United States of any wish to rob the Cubans of their liberty and that the Cuban, left poor by the war, "should dream only of work" and bend himself to his duties in a plain and practical fashion. Gomez appears to be a wise man.

Just by way of example the United States designs putting on its new warships Georgia, New Jersey and Pennsylvanta the heaviest batteries ever placed on a naval vessel. With the American gunner behind these pieces our navy will command the respect of every nation in the world,

A copy of Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrica" recently brought \$450 at a sale at Christie's, London, at which an alleged Rembrandt portrait fetched only \$120 Apparently the "old masters" are not so popular as the new,

After being in office for more than two years Mr. Vanderlip has discovered that the cierks in the departments in Washington spend a good deal of time reading papers and doing corsid-erable gentlemanty loafing. The or-dinary visitor to the capital seaches "at conclusion in about half an hour

DUBIOUS PROSPERITY

ARE WE GETTING RICH OR GET-TING POOR.

Careful Examination of the "Evidences of Prosperity" Shows That They Have a Weak Foundation-Testimony on the Other Side.

Are we, the producers, getting richer or poorer as a result of the gold standard, the trusts, the war taxes, the Dingley tariff, the Anglo-American Taxer of New York discusses the pro and con of this question in an apparently impartial manner, and fails to and operation has disappeared. If find the prosperity.

touches us all so intimately, the discussion now occupying the columns of the press as to whether we are or are not enjoying an era of prosperity would savor of the broadly humorous. That conditions are more tolerable than they were during the crisis of the last panic is universally admitted, but whether this constitutes for them a just claim to the title prosperous is gravely argued. Many of the "straws" consulted to help the solution of the question are extremely dubious.

Reduction in the number of failures proves nothing, for all the weak concerns were wiped out during the period of shortened credit. Neither does accumulation of bank deposits and cash on hand. The organization of numerous and colossal trusts cannot be regarded as much more than insurance on the part of the main stockholders against future depressed conditions. But in the worst of times the people whose condition is reflected by these statements enjoy a very large share of comfort, if not of luxury. They belong to the great class who feel that Mark Hanna, will do as much-they they are "ruined" if compelled to work for a living or to contribute in any active way for their own support,

It is to labor conditions, then, we must turn for a true index of the general situation. Here we are met by reports of increases in wages all over the country. Many of these statements are contested, however, as only being half-truths. From Johnstown comes the statement on the word of a man the so-called raise is only a return to the wage scale in force at the beginning of 1897. From some of the weavold conditions. Of course it necessitates the employment of fewer hands. Nation, some operatives are turned adrift, and these go to join the threatening army of the unemployed, whose existence, in the words of the general master workman of the Knights of Labor, is the greatest menace confronting labor to-

From Nebraska comes the news that abor is so scarce that the railroads actually have to avail themselves of tramp labor, a report which needs explanation in view of the commonly accepted belief that these men tramp. States government, though she has them if they could not drink stale beer other name is this: The righteousness wisely concluded not to sit on the steps out of tomato cans with serrated edges, which works by love.—Minneapolis

the press of the country had been talk-, western commercial man went East with the idea that he could do a big business in his line there because of newspaper reports which informed him of the rushing business which the East was enjoying. When he got there he found the eastern papers full of the same reports about the section that he came from. He concluded that from that time on he would be gulded by conditions as he individually found them.

Real prosperity cannot be said to New York today when labor organizations report 31,000 members unemployed. Who will attempt to estimate he number of unorganized unemployed? Conditions among the employes of the surface roads of New York are such that a strike has taken place, and yet nobody questions that an army of men stand ready, even at the risk of their lives, to take the po sitions of the men who strike, so intolerable and unnatural is the condition of a large element of our population. Of course after the men who replace the strikers have held the job for a while the conditions will seem intolerable to them, too, and the men whom they replaced, hungry and revengeful, will be only too eager to get back on any terms. And so with endless variations the struggle goes on.

Here is a partial list of the strikes that punctured the tires of our national prosperity in one week of July: Street car strike at Cleveland, another at Brooklyn and still another in New York. Messenger and telegraph boys n Cincinnati and New York; ten thousand tailors in New York city; pudilers at Pittsburg. These last have been replaced with imported negroes The ore handlers on Lake Erie also struck. Strikes were never so numer ous and widespread as in this month of July, 1899.

The Iron Age, the leading organ of the American iron and steel manufacturers, says regarding America's prosperity: "Prosperity has come, but it the Chicago platform Democrats of tois a prosperity that is based upon a permanent reduction of wages."

Can such a state of things exist alongside of genuine prosperity? Even for employers of labor such conditions tend merely to that terrible bugbear of superficial economists-overproduction. The immense stocks of goods acpumulated by the help of improved machinery with less human labor will eventually have to be sacrificed at a fraction of their cost, confidence will get its periodic setback, and the panic will be upon us again. We have no need to be instructed as to how this endiess chain works, or it would be more consistent to compare it with an inverted spiral, where the ball of an inverted spiral, where the ball of trade tends to revolve in continually shortening circles and with increased rapidity. The next panic will be upon us within a much shorter time than that separating the former from its predecessor, and it is the opinion of men competent to judge that it will exceed that of 1655 in duration and

lishes an outline of a proposed ratiroad and improperly neglecting. We may trust, to include all the great lines. as well leave the people to make wat Many economies are expected to result from the plan of a central management. Rates are to be "maintained," advertising is to be largely discontinued, salaries of freight and passenger solicitors are to be saved, and "the labor question is to be settled as far

This is a forward step, and will finally result in good. There is, and can be, no real solution of the railroad problem by competition or regulation. Now that the ownership and management of these great highways is to be alliance, etc.? A writer in the Single openly and avowedly in the hands of a great central monopoly, every argument against governmental ownership there must be a central management of this great industry, then every instinct If the question were not one which of self-preservation demands that that

FROM OTHER PAPERS.

Victims of gold contraction and trusts are often heard to say, in extenuation of their oppressors, that they true, but we desire to inform them that the men who are now their ospressors would soon overthrow all monopolies if they were not themselves the beneficiaries. Some men know enough to resist oppression and robbery, and some do not,-National Watchman.

It is not anti-trust talk, but antitrust action, not anti-trust planks in platforms but anti-trust legislation, which can be effectively enforced, that the people want. The national conventions of the Democratic and Populist merely denouncing the trusts-the Republican convention, under lead of must indicate the methods they propose to adopt to crush the trusts .-Jerry Simpson's Bayonet,

The war department has announced on several occasions that the volunteers were anxious to re-enlist. The Nebraska regiment has just returned to San Francisco from Manila, and Col. Mulford says "just one man in the entire regiment re-enlisted." Once on whom we can absolutely rely, that again stern reality contradicts the administration lies.-Wilmington Justice.

Cheer up, comrade; your brother has ing districts news comes that the ing gone to the Philippines to be killed solutely infamous plicy. crease of wages means a reduction of and you may get his job. This salvathe force employed, the number of tion army prosperity is the great hit looms which each operative is sup- of the administration. See the phil- been bleeding the people of the United posed to look after being nearly dou- osophy? Just look at the statesmanbled. This fact is offset by the state- ship! Here's a condition. It is two ment of the employers that owing to men and only one job. How shall we improvements in machinery there is no find labor for them? Oh, that's easymore work involved in caring for five just kill one of the poor devils. Any looms now than for three under the fool might have thought of that; wonder how Grover missed it.-Coming

> A St. Paul savings bank has passed into the sweet subsequently, leaving the depositors to hold the sack for a paltry million dollars. This system is the most practicable one that can be devised and postal savings banks would be anarchy.-Appeal to Reason.

It is only the main stream, not the bordering eddy nor the backwater, that knows the way to the open sea. Are People's Paper.

assiduity to that displayed in talking the trusts, combines, and monopolles; t down a couple of years previous, a the "imperialism" of the corporations, the "imperialism" of the firms, This "imperialism" all results from and is based upon the industrial bondage of the people; and the people are In Industrial handage because they cannot freely and independently produce the necessities of life.-People's Press.

There is a perfect epidemic of strikes-strikes everywhere and in given the debtor the option. every line of private employment. is but the great unrest that permeates pression to itself in that form of protest. The strike is no remeuv: It setare but the outposts opening the fire is nearer than most of us think .- Ap- standard .- Col. S. F. Norton. peal to Reason.

Why? Why is Cornelius Vanderbilt, estimated to be worth \$120,000,000, taxed

on but \$400,000 personalty? Why is W. K. Vanderbilt, estimated to be worth \$100,000,000, taxed on but \$400,000 personalty?

Why is John D. Rockefeller, estimated to be worth \$200,000,000, taxed on but \$300,000 personalty? Why is William Rockefeller, estimated to be worth \$60,000,000, taxed on

but \$300,000 personalty? Why is Russell Sage, estimated to be 000 personalty?

A Function of Government The great Daniel Webster was in pol ities a Whig, but his gigantic brain evolved some thoughts such as modern Democrats think. Some of his printed utterances upon the bank cur- Star. rency and government currency question are in substance identical with the

day. In his great speech in reply to Calhoun, in 1838, Daniel Webster said: "But, sir, I have insisted that government is bound to protect and regulate the means of commerce, to see that there is a sound currency for the use of the people. The honorable gentleman asks, What, then, is the limit? Must congress also furnish all means of commerce? Must it furnish weights and scales and steelyards? Most undoubtedly, sir, it must regulate weights and measures, and it does so. But the answer to the general question is very obvious. Government must furnish all that which none but government can furnish. Government must do that for individuals which individ do for themselves. That is the very end of government. Why size have govern-ment? Can individuals make a cur-rency? Can individuals regulate of it. . . They cannot make a

and make peace, each one for himself

tion of commerce and currency." Here there is no comfort for the emasculated Americans who would turn over to Wall street the power to dictate as to "the coining of money and regulating the value thereof," or Rembrandt Hats. to those who would delegate to the various agents of Wall street throughout the country the power to issue, for pri vate profit, paper currency and to con-

AN INFAMOUS POLICY.

trol the volume thereof.

as to leave to individuals the regula-

A Washington dispatch says: "As a result of conferences held within the last week it has been determined that the currency legislation to be submitted to the next congress shall contain not only a declaration for the gold standard, but an enactment which shall put it out of the power of any president or secretary of the treasury to inter fere with the standard. At the present time the country is on a gold standard and has been since 1879, but themselves would be monopolists, if this is a matter of discretion on the they were able to do so. This may be part of each succeeding administration, The law permits payment in 'coin,' which may be either gold or silver at the option of the government. It has been decided to change this so as to compel the government to redeem its obligations in either gold or silver at the option of the creditor. Coupled with this will be legislation to keep silver on a parity with gold by interchangeable redemption, entirely aside from the commercial value. The party leaders have concluded that not merely a declaration for the gold standard, but its actual enactment into law not to be changed except by congress with executive approval, is the best posparties will not satisfy the people by sible issue on which to meet the softmoney Democrats and Populists next year, and if present plans are followed, this honest fulfillment of the beliefs of the Republican party will be placed on the statute books for the express purpose of provoking a clear-cut fight on the question of the standards. The currency scheme proposed by the house caucus committee is likely to be changed by the senate in important particulars, but the gold standard idea, joined with the use of both gold and silver, will be agreed to by both houses.'

> Of course the conference above referred to was a Republican conference. No other political organization in the world would be guilty of such an ab-

For more than a generation the holders of government bonds have States without let or hindrance. Investing originally less than \$1,400,-000,000 (gold value) in bonds, they have already drawn more than three times that amount in principal and interest (all in gold) and still hold more than enough bonds to purchase as much of the products of labor as their original investment would have pur-

chased And yet they are not satisfied. They want to remove the last doubt about their bonds ever being paid in anything but a gold dollar,

The first step in the infamous policy of robbery was the enactment of the public credit act, which made the bonds payable in coin, instead of greenbacks.

To still further re-enforce the public credit act, the refunding bill of 1870 beg and starve simply because they you in the main stream of the universe, was passed, under which outstanding prefer to do so, and a job as bank pres- or in some transient backwater or bonds were exchanged for new bonds, ident would have no attraction for swirling eddy? The main stream's which bore upon their face a stipulation that the bonds should be coin. This, of course, meant silver coin as well as gold coin. To make it especially gold coin, silver was demon-The imperialism of today is but the etized in 1873. And yet there was still ing up prosperity with a nearly equal logical outcome of the "imperialism" of an option left with the government to pay either gold or silver. But as every secretary of the treasury since the days of John Sherman's first term as secreand the "imperialism" of employers, tary has been a tool of the bondholders the option has been waived and the coupon-clipper has taken his choicewhich, of course, was gold.

This policy of the treasury department has been in direct violation of all law, common and statutory, for thousands of years-for the law has ever

And now it is proposed to put upon the statute books a law which shall flourish in a community like that of the masses all over the land giving ex- forever clinch the infamous policy of robbery which has characterized every administration since the close of Antles nothing. These now taking place drew Johnson's term, March 4, 1869. And the fool people will throw up for the great battle that is to come. It their hats and hurrah for the gold

> Of course the fool people will shout for the gold standard, but it is as yet by no means certain that the fools will be in the majority next year.

The Supply of Currency

"So scarce is the local supply of currency," says the financial reporter of a New York daily, "that it is likely that New York will have to ship gold to the West and South to move the crops, provided the demand for that purpose is equal to former years." that is the situation now, what will it be when the greenbacks are all retired, worth \$100,000,000, taxed on but \$500,- and bonds issued in their stead! The loss of the greenbacks will make one Why is J. Pierpont Morgan, esti-mated to be worth \$50,000,000, taxed money supply; the interest to be paid on but \$400,000 personalty?-New York on the newly-issued bonds will make another, and the New York gold brokers must be depended upon to furnish the people with the circulating medium which they should furnish themselves. Is it likely that the people will be better off as their necessities become greater and the means of supplying them are made less?-San Francisco

The Soup Theory in Danger opinions of Thomas Jefferson and of When Edward Atkinson of Boston was arguing that a working man should support himself on a soup bone and a peck of corn meal per week, the daily press was full of laudatory exclamations, such as "profound philosopher," "careful investigator," and kind-hearted adviser of the poor," etc. Now that the apostle of burgoo has espoused the cause of the Filipinos and angered some of his erstwhile friends, the same press thinks him a pestiferous agitator," an "addie-pated fool, loaded down with illy thought-out We will yet see his soup hobby jeered at by some "respectable" journal.—Typographical Journal.

> What is civilization? Does it mean colely the por

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

A White Muslin Frock for a Girl-A Plaid Cloth Dress-A Cheap Pretty Bed Valance-Ostrich Plumes and

The Seven Ages of Woman, At first the infant's cap, soft, warm and With strings well mouthed and mauled, in sorry plight.

The giddy schoolgirl's hat, a walf and stray;
Any old thing that hinders not her play. The budding maiden's hat, pert, smart or According to "sweet sixteen's" mood or

Bravest of all, the bridal wreath and veil, Which marks life's great event and turns the scale.

The new-fledged matron's "dream," by Worth designed, Ich "Hubby" pays for, sighs and looks resigned. Which

The well-planned bonnet of the chaperon, Which hides Time's ravages from her

Last scene of all, the widow's ruche and weeds,
Sans feathers, flowers, ribbons, lace or
beads. —P. R. Oliver.

A Bad Habit. It makes me shudder to see a woman bite thread or silk with her teeth, and nine women out of ten take that way of snipping off ends when they sew. The dentists have come to recognize teeth which have been put to such use, and have christened them "thread eeth." The biting of thread is one of the worst abuses to which a tooth can be subjected. Just why the habit is formed would be hard to say, because every work basket worth the name contains a pair of scissors, and only the merest fraction of time is lost in using them. What would matter the loss of whole minutes when the welfare of things which can never be replaced is considered? The persistent biting is literally sawing the enamel off the teeth, and nothing can take its place; yet I venture to say that every one of the thread blting women would stoutly maintain that she takes the best of care of her teeth, and cannot understand why she is forced to pay such frequent visits to the dentist. He will not tell her what is the matter,

because he has undoubtedly grown veary of giving good advice which nobody follows. He will repair the damage as far as his skill goes, and pocket his fees like a sensible man, Never, never expect in this world to get one atom of sympathy for the results of your own foolishness, for it will not be forthcoming. Ostrich Plumes and Rembrandt Hats.

About the most elegant hat at the present date is the small Rembrandt wealth of ostrich plumes. Thesewhich are chosen of different lengths, from the tip to the amazon, as occasion serves—are so arranged as to cover the rown and the brim and to leave hardany of the foundation visible. Palest sky and turquoise-blue and clemto match or on white. I have also seen ome equally elegant toques decorated with two amazons fastened at the back so as to pass round each side, the curly tips meeting in front in a light pouf, comments a writer in the Millinery rade Review A toque so trimmed with two pale-blue feathers is made of hair-cloth woven of white and blue. It is turned up on the left side, where it rests on a half coronet of yellow roses. The same arrrangement in mauve, with a coronet of forget-menots, is equally admirable. Blackplumed hate are also beginning to put in an appearance, and bid fair to be very fashionable the coming autumn Their elegance and novelty depend chiefly on the way in which the feathers are set in.

A Cheap Pretty Bed Valance. Brass beds are incomplete without a

valance of some kind as a finishing

touch, and this should harmonize with or be of the same material as the other trappings of the bed. There is a fad now among fashionable people to drape beds in heavy effects and rather dark colorings, a Persian or Indian shawl being considered most desirable; but many of us still retain the prejudice in favor of inviting white beds, especially where one is no obliged to make the one piece serve as a divan by day and a bed by night. Cleanliness is a necessary adjunct to bed fittings, and these should be so constructed that they may be frequently removed, shaken or laundered, and easily replaced. The simplest way of adjusting a valence is to spread smoothly between the spring and the mattress a fairly heavy cotton sheet; to this is basted the valance, which is already cut and finished to the right depth; also fulled on a coarse drawing thread. It should be slit up and hemmed at the corners to admit of its passing smoothly around the posts of the bedstead, and in most cases it need be on but three sides of the bed, as the head is generally against the wall. After being basted firmly it is stitched by machine, when it is in condition to be removed and done up almost as easily as an ordinary sheet. Shield-pins holding it to the spring at each corner keep it in place during the daily process of turning the mattress above it. The fullness allowed should be almost once and a half that of the measurement around the bed. The materials selected may be cretonne, dimity or any goods preferred that is appropriate to whatever style of quilt and shams or pillow roll may be in use. A simple and pretty one with an ordinary Marsellles spread is of tamcents per yard (though more expensive qualities may be purchased if desired). It is quite heavy, and the embroidered effect is good. It also has the advantage of being finished top and bottom, requiring only the work too deep, when the top may be turned over, or some tucks put in to shorten it and really add to the effect. A single sham two yards wide of the same material is stretched across the pillows, the whole giving a fresh, clean, and pretty appearance for very little work or money. Twelve yards of the tambour is sufficient for both sham

atols in as popular as The little garment is g

and valance, at a cost of \$3 for the en-



muslin. The corsage is formed of encircled by a navy collar edged with broad white ground faille ribbon, a narrow lace ruche. The sleeves are printed with pompadour flowers, which trimmed with narrow linen plaits, appear to encircle the bust, and form crossing each other. The skirt, which large rosettes in the center in front. is made up over a ground to match the In reality the ribbon is tight and cut ribbon, pink or blue, or white if prebeneath the arm on the side on which ferred, is long, flat over the hips, but the corsage opens. It may, if so de- with narrow linen plaits in the back. sired, be rolled each time that the The front is trimmed with lace inserdress is put on, but that has the in- tion. The bottom is trimmed with two convenience of crumpling the ribbon large gathered lace flounces.

from a lace yoke. One exhibited with | It has been asked whether these almost entirely concealed beneath a the Ascot gowns was of malines, over stretching exercises will not make the a frock of pink mousseline. The frock outer skin of the face all the more flabwas quite simple, trimmed only by by, but the flexibility of the inner tisseveral ruffles at the bottom. It had sue is the measure of the possible tight sleeves with a full ruffle at the stretching qualities of the outer cutielhow On the front of the stole, between the two ends, was a rosette of it will not yield to the full extent of black tulle, with a straw center. These the outer skin, so that while apparatis-mauve feathers on straw shapes same little garments in black lace are ently the outer skin is being stretched, pretty and useful.

A Plaid Cloth Dress. Plaid cloth dress, with an overskirt

reaching but half way, bordered with pale yellow to match the stripe in the loth. The revers are also of the same, Mousseline de soie of deeper vellow is shirred into a voke, and falls gracefully in front. The belt and collar are of



black satin. The hat is of white chiffon, with a cluster of yellow buttercups on the crown.-Boston Herald. For Hollow Cheeks. "Fill out hollow cheeks by compressing the lips and puffing out the cheeks. Do this often and it exercises the largest muscles of the face and fills out the whole outline into a well-rounded contour. This is better than wearing 'plumpers' or increasing the flabbiness of the outer skin with a suction pump or by frequent steaming. The lips should be contracted into a circle and then moved in a circular manner, also stretching them backward at the corners, showing the teeth. This will rebour curtain muslin, costing but 25 duce lips which are too large and coarse, and give them a pretttier curve in consequence, as well as expression to the mouth, by reducing the fat and developing the muscles. It will be noticed by a little observation that a fat face is stolid and expressionless, while | er with meringue; stand in a slow oven a muscular one is expressive and intel- to set, not brown, and serve cold, or of hemming the corners instead of a muscular one is expressive and intelloset, not brown, at making the whole thing, unless it is ligent looking. This is the end to be warm, as preferred. aimed at in all exercises. There are four movements for reducing double chins which are absolutely certain in their results. One to stretch the chin forward and upward and the next downward and forward, these two in alteration, since they are in direct op-The other two movements are a side-to-side movement, while the chin is elevated as high as possible. This stretches out the sides of the chin. tire outfit, the sheet being generally obtainable from the spare stock of partly worn household bedding, or eas-All these exercises will reduce the fand make it into muscle which is firm ily secured for, at most, fifty cents; the whole will be found dainty and nd small. All of these self-stretching ela exercises must be practic racticable and preferable to more exlatly, night and morning, repeat about twenty-five times each, The wed, the neck being left perfectly free from confinement of any kind, so that it can be stretched to the fullest

ntent without straining in any way."

The dress for a young girl is of white and causing it to fade. The neck is

cle, and as this inner tissue is tighter in fact it is not, but only the inner tissues and muscles.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Soak one-half a box of gelatine in half a cupful of cold water one hour: add one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water and one cupful of sugar; stir till both are dissolved, and strain, Pare and cut crosswise in whole rings six large ripe peaches. When the gelatine is nearly half cold, add the juice of half a lemon and the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, and whip thoroughly together. Line the bottom and sides of a mould with peach rings and pour in the gelatine. Let stand eight hours, and serve with whinned cream. or with custard sauce made of the yelks of the eggs poured round.

Peach Float. Pare and slice enough ripe peaches to make two cupfuls of pulp after they have been rubbed through a colander. Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth, and add one cupful of powdered sugar; add the peach pulp gradually, beating smooth; heap in a glass serving dish and set on the ice. Make a custard of beating the yelk of the eggs in half a cupful of cold milk; bring one and one-half cupfuls of milk to a boil; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of vanilla and the velks of eggs, stirring until smooth and thick. Set on ice, and when ready to serve pour around the

Steamed Peach Pudding. Make a batter of one egg, one cupful of milk, one tablespoonful of melted outter, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt and two level cupfuls of flour. Peel and quarter ten ripe peaches, spread evenly in a buttered pudding mould, add a little water and a few bits of butter cover with batter. Set in a steamer over boiling water, cover closely and steam one hour. Run a knife around the edge, turn out onto in a shaded corner of the lawn, or out a warmed plate and serve with hard sauce flavored with lemon or sweetened whipped cream,

Peach Pyramid.

Wash one cupful of rice thoroughly; out in a double boiler with two cupfuls of water and a teaspoonful on lemon juice, and steam half an hour without stirring. Pare and slice cross wise in whole circles six very rips peaches. Spread a layer of rice on a serving dish; add a layer of peaches and sprinkle with pulverized sugar. Alternate in this way, making each layer smaller until an apex is reached. Cov-

Pare six large ripe peaches; chop fine and season with sugar and a little lemon juice. Fill deep rich patty shells with the mixture; heap sweetened me ringue on top, brown slightly in the

Mrs. Styles-I'd have you understan that I know a good many worse me Mrs. Myles-My dear, you must b more particular about picking you acquaintances,-Cincinnati Enquirer,

"Yes, that is Dr. Bloggs." "Allopath, homeopath, herse or

oven and serve cold.

You Never Miss the Water Till the Well Runs Drv.

We never realise the value of health until it is gone. When old time strength and vigor are wanting, purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla; soon restored appetite, perfect digestion, steady nerves and even temper will prove it is bringing back the glow of perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

MADE MILLIONS

in Three Years on a Lucky Investment of \$100 Dollars.

New York Tribune: At the Hotel imperial is a man who has become rich in mining speculations in Washington within the last three years. His name s James Clark. He told the story of now he did it. "A little more than three years ago," said Mr. Clark "I was the manager of the War Eagle nine, near Rolin, British Columbia. I had always had an idea that there was plenty of gold in the Comavill reservaion, in Washington state, and one day I decided to make an investigation. gave two of my workmen \$50 each and started them out prospecting. A hundred dollars was a large sum with me then, but it made me a rich man, and it made the prospectors rich men, loo. They discovered gold in large quantities, and I immediately organzed the Republic Gold Mine Milling company. There were 1,000,000 shares of stock. The two prospectors and I had a fourth interest each. The remainder of the shares we disposed of at 10 cents a share, although we had a hard time doing it. When operations were finally begun we had splendid success. Three months ago we sold 600,000 shares of the stock to a Montreal syndicate for \$3,500,000. We now have a cyanide plant, and all the modern improvements, and the stock is worth \$4.50 a share. In addition to the Republic, that \$100 investment gave me a fourth interest in the Lone Pine, Surprise and Peril mines, in the same district, all of which pay very well and have glorious futures. That \$100 was the best investment I ever nade, or ever expect to make. Mining is a fine thing when you have luck. It is literally 'finding money,' and you usually find it in large hunks, too, when you find it at all. There are mighty few businesses nowadays which will enable a man to make a fortune in three years. Beyond all doubt Washington state is fabulously rich in mineral deposits. Mining has become the mainstay of the state, and agriculture has been compelled to take a back

CHINESE WALL

And What Its Demolition for Paving

Stones Means. Chicago Tribune: If Frank G Lewis of Chicago is going to tear down the great wall of China and use the material for paying stones he has a big contract on hand. The main or outer wall was built 200 years before Christ, and runs from the sea along the northern boundary of China for a distance of 1,500 miles. The inner wall branches off from the outer and forms the arc of a circle 500 miles in circumference. The outer wall is built of huge pieces of uncut stone, faced through the most of its length with huge bricks. It is from 15 to 30 feet in height and from 15 to 25 feet in width. The inner wall is almost twice the height and is almost the same width. Along the top of the inner wall runs for its entire length a promenade is feet wide. The engineering difficulties overcome and the great amount of labor spent in building the walls may be gathered from the fact that they run up the side of mountains, across rivers and everywhere follow the boundary of the ancient empire. Even to this day the savage Mogul tribes regard the great wall as the limit of their pastures. The two walls together if stretched out in a straight line, would reach from New York to Las Vegas, so that if they had been in place Governor Roosevelt might have ridden his broncho all the distance from home to the Rough Riders' reunion without dismounting. Broken up into paving stones the two walls would cover a roadbed 100 feet wide and reaching from New York to San Francisco.

LAWN PLAYHOUSES

Large Enough for Three or Four Little

Girls and Their Dolls. The latest novelties in the smart toy shops are large playhouses, to be set upon the lawn for the use of the little girls of the family. These come in very pretty designs, counterparts of the Queen Anne cottages in which the little motners really live. They are large enough to accommodate three or four little girls and their dolly families. The interiors consist of one large room, which is furnished with small chairs, tables, couches, beds, bureaus, bookcases and so on, all of which articles of furniture come in very attractive forms and can be purchased at any of the large shops dealing in children's toys and games. These houses will be welcomed gladly by the little misses, for they open out a vista of afternoon teas, parties and receptions at which the hostess can play at being a real live mamma and social leader. Placed in the orchard, the girls of the family will pass many a happy hour when the sun is too hot for outdoor exercise,

Fresh Tips Always Ready.

The tip of a billiard cue is subjected to a great deal of hard wear, and when the least battered the entire stick is unfit for service and must be laid away and thrown out of use until it can be retipped. While this is a comparatively simple operation, it must be performed by one more or less expert in this line or they will not pass the fastidious eye of the billiard player. A scheme by which a tip may be quickly removed and as quickly replaced by another has been devised by William G. Hertz, of Huntsville, Ala. By his scheme a ferrule is fastened around the end of the stick and a split collar made to receive the leather tip in one end and to fit over the ferrule completes the affairs A firm bearing is given to the tip and at the same time it is easily removed and roplaced.

The Other Side of It. From the Chicago News: She (at the depot)-"It must be awfully hard for these poor foreigners who come to this country to find themselves strangers in a strange land." He-"Oh, they don't mind it. You see, they are used to it, having been born and raised in foreign She-"True; I never thought

He-"Was it a high fever your hus-band had?" She-"Well, we didn't think so until the doctor sent in his

of that."